

## CLAIMS AMENDMENTS

1 14. (Previously Amended) A method of repairing a lesion on a solid visceral organ, comprising:

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applying an energy-absorbing proteinaceous material to a lesion site on the solid visceral organ lesion;

irradiating the proteinaceous material with energy sufficient to fuse the energy-absorbing material at least partially to the lesion site;

applying a biocompatible denatured albumin lamina onto the proteinaceous material on the lesion site; and

irradiating the biocompatible albumin lamina and the proteinaceous material with energy sufficient to fuse the biocompatible albumin lamina to the proteinaceous material and/or the lesion site.

2 15. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 14, wherein the biocompatible albumin lamina is irradiated sufficiently to ~~achieve substantial hemostasis~~ reduce hemorrhage at the lesion site by at least 50%.

3 16. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 14, wherein the biocompatible denatured albumin lamina has an albumin concentration of about 50% to 58%.

4 17. (Previously Amended) The method of claim 14, further comprising: clamping off blood supply to the lesion site of the solid visceral organ.

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5 18. (Previously Amended) The method of claim 14, wherein the proteinaceous material is fluidic and is applied to a thickness of 100-1000  $\mu\text{m}$ .

6 19. (Original) The method of claim 14, wherein the energy-absorbing material comprises a chromophore and the energy is light energy of a wavelength absorbed by the chromophore to fuse the biocompatible albumin lamina to the lesion site.

7 20. (Original) The method of claim 19, wherein the biocompatible albumin lamina is translucent to light energy.

8 ~~21~~<sup>5</sup> (Currently Amended) The method of claim ~~18~~<sup>5</sup>, wherein the wherein the proteinaceous material is fluidic and is applied to a thickness of 100-250um.

9 ~~22~~<sup>1</sup> (Previously Added) The method of claim ~~14~~<sup>1</sup> wherein the biocompatible denatured albumin lamina contains sufficient water content to be pliable and has a thickness in a range of 75µm to 300 µm.

10 ~~23~~<sup>9</sup> (Previously Added) The method of claim ~~21~~<sup>9</sup> wherein the albumin lamina has a thickness of about 250 µm.

11 ~~24~~<sup>1</sup> (Previously Added) The method of claim ~~14~~<sup>1</sup> wherein the albumin lamina has a tensile strength of at least about 625 kPa.

12 ~~25~~<sup>1</sup> (Previously Added) The method of claim ~~14~~<sup>1</sup> wherein the albumin lamina has an elasticity of about 1700 kPa to 4000 kPa.

13 ~~26~~<sup>1</sup> (Previously Added) The method of claim ~~14~~<sup>1</sup> wherein the albumin lamina contains a chromophore.

14 ~~27~~<sup>6</sup> (Currently Amended) The method of claim ~~27~~<sup>6</sup> ~~10~~<sup>6</sup> wherein the chromophore is indocyanine green.

15 ~~28~~<sup>1</sup> (Previously Added) The method of claim ~~14~~<sup>1</sup> wherein the albumin lamina contains at least one biologically active agent.

16 ~~29~~<sup>1</sup> (New) The method of claim ~~14~~<sup>1</sup>, wherein the biocompatible albumin lamina is irradiated sufficiently to reduce hemorrhage at the lesion site by 50-90%.

17 ~~30~~<sup>1</sup> (New) The method of claim ~~14~~<sup>1</sup>, wherein the biocompatible denatured albumin lamina comprises human serum albumin formed into a thin, pliant sheet.